

ERITREAN DELEGATION ADDRESSES AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS SESSION



An Eritrean delegation led by Mr. Biniam Berhe, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Ethiopia and Permanent Representative at the African Union and Economic Commission of Africa, addressed the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is convened in Banjul, The Gambia, from 2 to 22 May.

In his address, Mr. Biniam said that the international system is experiencing rapid realignment, and the unipolar power structure is in a state of transition or flux. Consequently, the core ideas that underpinned the fading system are no longer accepted as the only option, and in the realm of human rights, those who once claimed to be its guardians have often overlooked egregious atrocities committed by their allies.

Mr. Biniam went on to say that now is the opportune time for Africa to assert ownership and control over its human rights agenda; align its human rights priorities with that of the broader continental agenda; and for countries of the continent to reassert their role as the primary actors in the protection and promotion of the human rights of their populations.

Over the last several decades, Mr. Biniam has underlined that the discourse on human

rights was framed in a way that scorns African countries for their shortcomings; naming and shaming them by instrumentalizing selected multilateral mechanisms, unilateral annual reports, NGO statements, and sensational media reports. It is commonplace to observe that countries that claim ownership of 'human rights values' feel entitled to judge whimsically the performance of African countries at every opportunity they get.

Mr. Biniam also said that the recent disclosure by the US Government on the financing of non-governmental organizations working in 'human rights advocacy' has substantiated the long-held views by many skeptics that the primary role of many of these organizations is to provide cover for the political agendas of the financiers and to amplify the talking points prepared by the funders.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Biniam said that it is crucial to underscore that African countries shoulder the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting the human rights of their population. The priority of the human rights architecture should reflect the priority of the overwhelming majority of the African population to live a life of dignity through self-reliant societal efforts. *(Full text of the statement is on page 2.)*

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY DIASPORA NATIONALS

Eritrean nationals in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of South Sudan, the United States, Austria, and France have conducted various activities to strengthen their organizational capacity and contributions to national affairs.

Accordingly, the Eritrean community in Riyadh and its environs held its 9th Congress on 25

April.

In his report, Mr. Abdurahman Imam, Chairman of the community, noted that various developments and challenges had been encountered between the 8th and 9th congresses. He emphasized preserving achievements and addressing challenges

Continued on page 2



FESTIVAL OF THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

The 12th festival of Adi-Keih College of Business and Social Science students enthusiastically concluded on 3 May. The festival that was underway for six months was conducted under the theme "Our Profession for Our Society". Dr. Haile Mihtsun, Executive Director of Higher Education Institution and Research, and Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, head of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, attended the concluding event. The occasion featured general knowledge competition as well as sports programs.

Mr. Kobel Tekle, head of the National Union of Eritrean Youth

and Students at the college, said that the festival, which incorporated cultural, sports, and other knowledge-based programs, was intended to enable the students to identify and enhance their talents alongside their regular education.

Dr. Estifanos Hailemariam, Dean of the College, said that the annual festival is part of the teaching and learning process in which the students consolidate their unity and share experiences among each other through cultural and sports activities.

Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, for his part,

said that the programs presented at the festival and the commendable participation of the students attest to their strong educational capacity and awareness.

Awards have been handed out to the winners of various competitions.

Ms. Fauzia Hashim also conducted a seminar for over 1,500 college students, focusing on Eritrea's legal system, customary laws, and conflict resolution. She also called on the students to develop their understanding in that regard.



Statement by Mr. Biniam Berhe at the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

Mr. Chairperson,

It gives me great pleasure to address the 83rd Ordinary Session of the ACHPR.

Typically, under the agenda item addressing 'The Situation of Human Rights in Africa', Member States share progress achieved and challenges faced in promoting and protecting human rights in their respective countries. This time around, my delegation has opted to use this agenda item to share its views on the unfolding structural transformation at the global and continental levels that necessitate the ACHPR, and the AU in general, to act proactively to readjust ideas, policies, and actions aimed at promoting the long-term interests of our continent. My delegation will share, under the other thematic agenda items, the efforts Eritrea is making and the progress registered in safeguarding the human rights of its population.

The international system is experiencing rapid realignment, and the unipolar power structure is in a state of transition or flux. Consequently, the core ideas underpinning the fading system are no longer accepted as the only options. In human rights, those who once claimed to be its guardians have often overlooked egregious atrocities committed by their allies.

In the view of this delegation, now is the opportune time for Africa to assert ownership and control over its human rights agenda; align its human rights priorities with that of the



broader continental agenda; and for countries of the continent to reassert their role as the primary actors in the protection and promotion of the human rights of their populations.

Mr. Chairperson,

The universality and indivisibility of human rights are widely accepted principles. Furthermore, as underscored in the preamble of the ACHPR, member states of the AU pledged to consider "the virtues of their historical tradition and the values of African civilization which should inspire and characterize their reflection on the concept of human and peoples' rights." However, the global human rights architecture fails to recognize African countries as equal stakeholders.

Over the last several decades, the discourse on human rights was framed to scorn African countries for their shortcomings, naming and shaming them by instrumentalizing selected multilateral mechanisms, unilateral annual reports, NGO statements, and sensational media reports. Indeed, African countries are not held accountable solely through the normative assessment procedures set out in the international treaties. It is commonplace to observe that countries that claim ownership of 'human rights values' feel entitled to judge whimsically the performance of African countries at every opportunity they get.

It is worth mentioning that the recent disclosure by the US Government on the financing of non-governmental organizations working in 'human rights advocacy' has substantiated the long-held views by many sceptics that the primary role of many of these organizations is to provide cover for the political agendas of the financiers and to amplify the talking points prepared by the funders.

Considering this, it is important to underscore that the principle of sovereign equality of states remains relevant in the realm of human rights.

External entities should discard their paternalistic attitude and center the discourse on human rights on mutual respect and constructive dialogue.

Mr. Chairperson,

The Banjul Charter is unique in its emphasis on people's rights. The Charter also places strong emphasis on the right to development. As enshrined in its preamble, the Charter reflected the consensus of the time by paying "particular attention to the right to development and that civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights in their conception as well as universality and that the satisfaction of economic, social and cultural rights is a guarantee for the enjoyment of civil and political rights". These unique aspects seem to have gradually faded under pressure from external entities that prioritize individual rights and ridicule group rights; focus on civil and political rights at the expense of social, economic and cultural rights; try to steer the discourse to fashionable concepts relevant to increasingly smaller portions of society, over basic principles that impact the lives of the overwhelming majority of the population.

In this regard, we consider that the human rights architecture at the continental level needs to be recalibrated to give attention to people's rights, including social, economic, and cultural rights, on an equal basis as individual, civil, and political rights.

Mr. Chairperson,

It is crucial to underscore that African countries shoulder the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting the human rights of their population. The priority of the human rights architecture should reflect the priority of the overwhelming majority of the African population to live a life of dignity through self-reliant societal efforts.

The promotion and protection

of human rights require long-term efforts and are filled with challenges, complexities, and setbacks along the way. Thus, assessments on the fulfillment of human rights objectives have to take into consideration national, continental,

and global objective situations. Equally important is that the human rights agenda should be viewed as part and parcel of the broader nation-building process.

Mr. Chairperson,

To conclude, my delegation wished to humbly share, with this session, the above points motivated by the desire to contribute to the discussion aimed at ensuring that the continental human rights architecture makes use of the opportunity provided by the fast-changing international system to craft a truly Africa-owned, Africa-controlled continental human rights architecture that prioritizes the needs and desires of the majority of the African population; and that is capable of effecting positive changes primarily by utilizing domestic capacity.

Thank you!
03 May 2025
Banjul, The Gambia

...ACTIVITIES BY DIASPORA NATIONALS

NEWS

to realize the community's shared vision.

Participants also elected members of the central and executive committees.

Speaking on the community's role and contribution, Ms. Weini Gerezeghieh, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, called for strengthening organizational capacity, stressing that it is vital in nurturing national unity and empowering competent youth.

Similarly, members of the executive committees of the Eritrean community, YPFDJ, the National Union of Eritrean Women, and water truck owners in the Republic of South Sudan held a conference to discuss their participation and contributions to national affairs.

Underlining that strengthening organizational capacity is foundational for implementing established programs, Mr. Yohannes Teklemichael, Eritrea's Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan, urged prioritization of national interests.

In the United Arab Emirates, Eritrean nationals held a seminar focusing on the educational situation in Eritrea. Mr. Mohammed Mahmud, Eritrea's Consul General, elaborated on the Government's substantial investment in the education sector and called on nationals in Dubai and the Northern

Continued from page 1

Emirates to support the Assab boarding school project.

The national committee of Eritreans in the Central and Western United States also held its annual conference on 25 April in Indianapolis.

Participants held in-depth discussions on public diplomacy efforts undertaken to reflect their country's true image and designed new programs for 2025. Ms. Hadinet Keleta, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, conducted a seminar focusing on the art of political engagement in national affairs.

Ms. Ruth Morales, representing the Mayor of Indianapolis, praised the discipline and organization of the Eritrean community and encouraged further strengthening.

At the event, the 'Adal' School in North Carolina, managed by the Eritrean community, was recognized for nurturing children who maintain strong ties to their identity and culture.

Eritrean nationals in Austria also held a seminar focusing on the objective situation in the homeland. In contrast, nationals in France pledged to reinforce their contributions to national development programs in general, and to the boarding schools' projects in particular.

**ERITREA
PROFILE**

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

**Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun**

**Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael**

P.O.Box: 247
Tel: 11-41-14
Fax: 12-77-49
E-mail:
eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com
Advertisement: 12-50-13

**Layout
Azmera Berhane
Betelhiem Tadesse**

SpotLight

Beyond the Glitz: Eritrea's Model of Targeted, People-Centered Development

Bana Negusse

Development goes beyond the glitz

When we think of development in Africa and the Global South, more broadly, the focus often gravitates toward grand, high-profile initiatives – megaprojects that dominate skylines and headlines alike. Towering skyscrapers, expansive highways, massive ports, and sprawling infrastructure schemes have come to symbolize progress. To be sure, many such projects have brought about real benefits. In fact, a substantial body of research confirms that infrastructure investment can generate jobs, promote regional integration, and drive economic growth.

Yet, experience has also shown that these large-scale projects frequently fall well short of expectations. Many become plagued by delays, budget



in the billions or involve flashy unveilings. Sometimes, the most impactful change actually comes from modest, targeted projects and those that are deeply rooted in the real needs of people and tailored to their environments. In Eritrea, this alternative model of development has long been key, producing meaningful

Barka and Anseba, for instance, improved irrigation systems have revived arid farmland and enabling multiple harvests per year.

Likewise, road-building projects that connect remote villages to markets have been a lifeline for farmers and entrepreneurs, stimulating trade and enhancing access to essential services. By cutting travel time and transportation costs, these seemingly simple interventions have brought previously isolated areas into the national fold, improving mobility, promoting inclusion, and strengthening the sense of community.

Another significant impact of Eritrea's people-centered development approach has been job creation. Thousands of employment opportunities have emerged through these initiatives, offering pathways out of poverty for a broad cross-section of the population. Young graduates have found platforms to apply their skills and drive innovation, while residents of communities

hosting projects – many from historically marginalized groups – have gained access to stable, dignified work. These jobs have ripple effects, with increased household incomes contributing to improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes. Families also benefit from better diets, higher school enrolment, and greater retention among children. In some areas, families previously reliant on irregular remittances now rely instead on consistent local employment – a shift that supports both dignity and economic self-sufficiency.

Inclusion, empowerment, and local ownership

Gender inclusion is another defining strength of Eritrea's development strategy. Women are not only participants but also leaders in many of these initiatives. Their active engagement promotes gender equality and expands women's economic agency, allowing them to shape decisions and contribute to national development on equal footing. As data accumulates,

the pivotal role of women in these projects is likely to become even more evident, reinforcing the long-term social and economic benefits of inclusive development.

Beyond formal participation, women are also increasingly represented in technical and managerial roles within projects, which are positions that have traditionally dominated by men. Their growing visibility and rising effectiveness in these capacities challenge outdated norms, inspire younger generations, and ensure that development reflects the needs and insights of all community members, not just a privileged few.

Equally important is how these projects are conceived and executed. In contrast to top-down models that dominate elsewhere, Eritrea's initiatives often begin with deep consultation and participation at the community level. Local residents are involved from the planning stage through implementation, contributing labor, materials, and oversight. This community-driven approach fosters a strong sense of ownership, enhances relevance, and significantly boosts the chances of long-term sustainability. A vast body of global development research consistently underscores the importance of this kind of grassroots engagement. Despite its proven significance, however, it remains the exception rather than the norm.

Development is about substance

Continued on page 7



overruns, and maintenance issues. Some fail altogether, offering little of the transformative promise used to justify their cost. These kinds of endeavors have become so common that they even have a name: "white elephant projects" (WEPs). Often more about prestige than practical impact, WEPs are typically inefficient, unsustainable, and, in many cases, abandoned soon after completion. Despite their massive size and far-reaching scope, they rarely deliver lasting value to the communities that they were intended to serve.

The far-reaching power of small-scale, community-driven projects

But development doesn't have to come with a price tag

outcomes without much fanfare or extravagance.

Across the country, focused initiatives in agriculture, infrastructure, and basic services (such as health, education, water, and sanitation, among others) have generated tangible, multidimensional benefits. Take agriculture, for example. Targeted investments in irrigation, soil conservation, and local farming support have helped boost food production and combat food insecurity, which remain critical challenges across much of the continent. These projects may not make international headlines or draw global attention, but they are having an impact according to the most important measures: steadily transforming lives and building resilience. In communities across Gash



Development

The Golden Grains of Eritrea's Lowlands

Mussie Efriem

Sorghum stands out as a significant crop in Eritrea, especially in the Eritrean lowlands. Its significance is amplified by the array of varieties and hybrids, many of which offer high production potential. These improved sorghum types have strong resilience against the prevalent challenges of drought, diseases, and pests. They are also used as animal feed particularly due to their low levels of tannin and "durrhina," a toxic glycoside. These characteristics make them safer and more beneficial as animal feed, in addition to their value as a food source for humans.

Cultivating sorghum in Eritrea is advantageous due to its low input requirements. It can thrive on low-quality agricultural land, unsuitable for many other crops. Additionally, it requires relatively small amounts of seed and fertilizer, and a reduced need for plant protection substances and water, making it an economically and environmentally sensible choice for farmers in the often resource-limited lowlands.

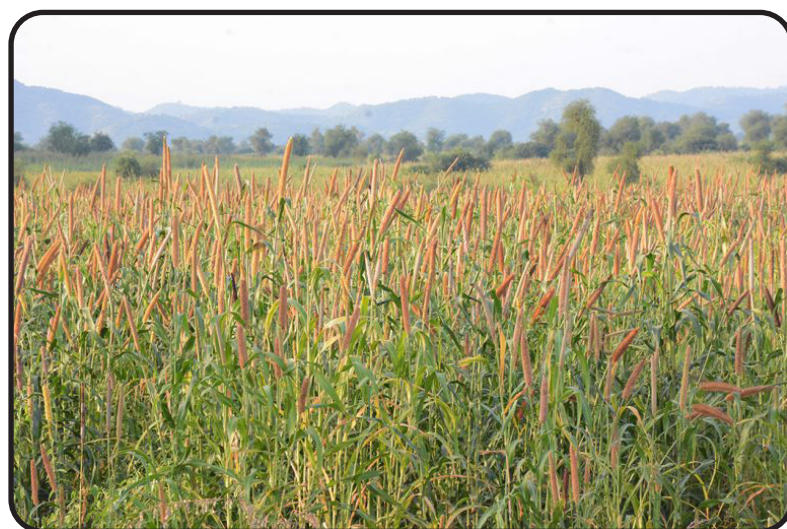
Sorghum is well known for its outstanding agronomic performance, exhibiting adaptability to grow in various environments. It is drought-tolerant and heat-tolerant and can grow in high altitudes, saline-alkaline, and barren soil. With an ever-increasing shift in consumers' demand for healthy and plant-based food, sorghum has enormous potential for exploitation and development into healthy and functional foods and food additives.

Another remarkable characteristic of sorghum is its varietal, which allow it to be produced for two or more seasons. This offers farmers the potential for multiple harvests annually, significantly boosting overall productivity. The plant's ability to regenerate its vegetative mass quickly after the initial harvest further facilitates this.

From an environmental perspective, sorghum is a beneficial crop. It can absorb a substantial amount of carbon dioxide, estimated at 50-55 tons per hectare, from the atmosphere while releasing significant amount of oxygen.

This carbon sequestration contributes positively to mitigating climate change. The chemical composition of sorghum underscores its high nutritional value, making it a vital component of food security in Eritrea, particularly in regions such as Gash-Barka.

Millet is also crucial in the Eritrean lowlands as a nutritious, small-grained cereal. Notably resilient to the various environmental challenges climate change poses, millet stands out for its ability to withstand abiotic stresses. It offers valuable protein, fiber, essential vitamins, and minerals. The consumption of millet is associated with several potential health advantages, such as promoting cardiovascular well-being, aiding in diabetes prevention, supporting healthy weight management, and helping to regulate gut inflammation.



Millet, which belong to the Poaceae family, are small-seeded cereals widely cultivated in arid and tropical regions. They are recognized as some of the earliest domesticated crops, with evidence of consumption dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization (3000 BC). Globally, millet is the most significant

cereal crop behind wheat, rice, maize, and barley. Relative to other cereals, millets have higher pest and disease resistance. Formerly essential food crops, millets are now being promoted as vital foods of the future due to the detrimental impacts of a

changing climate. Millets are described as "miracle crops" because of their numerous advantages, including their use as food, value-added food products and forage, and their contribution to agro-diversity and ability to prevent erosion in arid regions. Also, millet is the perfect food for people who care about their



often ground into flour for staple dishes like porridge and various types of bread, and are used to brew traditional drinks such as daga and siwa.

Culturally, porridge is significant in Eritrean cuisine and is a popular breakfast dish across nearly all ethnic groups. A common and distinctive way of serving it involves creating an indentation in the center of the porridge within the bowl. This space is then filled with a mixture of butter and pepper (and in some areas, just butter), a local spice blend often containing chili peppers. Yogurt is an optional additive typically served surrounding the sides of the bowl, offering a cool and tangy contrast to the butter's richness and the pepper's heat. In the Gash-Barka region, this culturally significant porridge is often prepared using sorghum and millet, highlighting the importance of these crops in the local diet. The porridge serves as a major nutritious food source, notably rich in fiber, contributing to the health and well-being of the communities. Beyond this popular dish, sorghum and millet in the Gash-Barka region play a vital and multifaceted role. They are central to food security, ensuring a reliable supply of staple grains. Nutritionally, they provide essential carbohydrates, fiber, and other nutrients. Economically, these crops support the livelihoods of many farmers and are integral to the regional agricultural economy, contributing to its overall stability.

Indeed, both sorghum and millet are also fundamental ingredients in the preparation of various types of bread in Eritrea, such as injera and kitcha, both in the lowlands and highlands. These grains offer different textures and flavors to the resulting bread, contributing to the diverse culinary landscape of the country. Sorghum flour, for instance, can be used to make a slightly denser and sometimes slightly sweet bread. Millet flour, on the other hand, often yields a bread with a somewhat nuttier flavor and a different texture. These types of bread serve as staple accompaniments to many Eritrean stews and other dishes, further underscoring the importance of sorghum and millet in the country's daily diet and food culture.

health because it is gluten-free.

In the Eritrean lowlands, sorghum and millet are crucial cereal crops, sharing several key characteristics that show their importance. Primarily, both exhibit remarkable resilience to the arid and semi-arid conditions prevalent in the region, thriving on less fertile soils where other crops may struggle. This hardiness makes them dependable staples for food security. Nutritionally, both grains offer significant value, serving as sources of carbohydrates, fiber, and essential minerals in the local diet. Furthermore, their utility extends beyond human consumption, as their stalks and leaves often provide valuable fodder for livestock. These common attributes show why sorghum and millet are indispensable pillars of agriculture and sustenance in the Eritrean lowlands. These grains transcend the status of mere crops, serving as fundamental pillars of existence, especially in regions characterized by limited annual rainfall.

The Gash-Barka region, often known as the nation's breadbasket, depends heavily on sorghum and millet as primary crops, forming the bedrock of food security for a substantial part of the population. Beyond their nutritional value, these grains hold deep cultural significance in the Gash-Barka region, prominently featuring in traditions, ceremonies, and daily life, thus demonstrating their widespread cultural and economic impact. Culturally, these crops are central to the traditions and culinary practices of the Eritrean lowlands, particularly in Gash-Barka, where they are

OPINION

Eritrean Women in Higher Education

Simon Weldemikael

Education is a powerful tool for social and economic transformation. It plays a crucial role in empowering individuals and driving the overall economic growth of nations. In Eritrea, women's participation in higher education has evolved significantly over the years, contributing to gender equality and national development. Despite historical barriers, the number of Eritrean women going to college has steadily increased over the years.

Before Eritrea's independence in 1991, women's enrollment in schools was limited. This changed following independence with the government adopting progressive policies of education that helped increase female enrollment at all levels of education.

In the past, the government implemented initiatives such as affirmative action policies and awareness campaigns to encourage female enrollment in schools. The current landscape of female enrollment in schools is quite impressive. Overall, it has now reached a level where affirmative action is no longer needed. Of course, there still exist places where there are societal constraints preventing girls from climbing the ladder of education.

Over the years the number of higher education institutions has increased to accommodate the growing number of students, and the number of women going to college has significantly increased since 2004/2005. As a result, more and more female graduates are now serving the nation by working in a variety of professions, including healthcare,

construction, education, public administration, and banking. Their achievements serve as inspiration for young girls, proving that higher education is empowering and a gateway to social mobility.

According to reports, Eritrea has made substantial progress in achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 and 5, which focus on inclusive education and gender equality. Women now make up a significant percentage of college students, with enrollment increasing steadily over the past two decades. In the current academic year, women make up 45.4% of the more than ten thousand students going to college. Gender disparity in education has decreased significantly, with more women pursuing degrees in all fields of study.

Education as tool for women's empowerment and overall socio-economic transformation has unparalleled significance. Higher education empowers women, making them self-reliant citizens and active participants in the society.

Eritrea recognizes the contribution of women to the overall development of the nation and has put forward steps for the elimination of gender disparity at all levels of education. The national policy of education of Eritrea hinges on the principle that sustainable socio-economic development cannot be realized without the full participation of women that comprise half of the population.

The rise in the number of women in higher education leads to women's increased

participation in the workforce. A good number of young Eritrean women have now learned important skills needed for employment in various sectors. It has now become apparent that no meaningful development can be made at both local and national levels without recognizing women as key players.

Education empowers Eritrean women to become self-reliant, reducing dependency on traditional gender roles. The benefits of achieving 50% female representation in all levels of

education and in all sectors of public service are not for women alone but the nation's society and the economy.

There are clear economic and social advantages to having more women in education. Progress made in gender equality in education has contributions toward progress in poverty reduction, children's wellbeing, healthcare, the elimination of harmful practices, and the prevalence of social justice. Therefore, if women constitute 50% of the population, then efforts should not cease until women make up at least 50% of the student population and the work force. The composition of our institutions should reflect that of the population.

College education enhances women's ability to participate in decision-making both at the

household and in the society as a whole. More importantly, women with higher education are more likely to advocate for gender equality and social justice than women that have not gone to college. The association of young Eritrean women professionals operating under the auspices of the National Union of Eritrean Women that advocates for gender equality is a befitting example.

While Eritrea has made notable progress in closing gender gap in education, more efforts need to be made to identify and address the socio-cultural challenges that prevent women from pursuing higher education. Eritrea must continue to invest in women education to bring about national development. Similar efforts should also be made to balance the ratio of women instructors in institutions of higher education.



NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that SHISHAYNA PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY is incorporated among the following members.

A. <u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No.of Shares</u>
1. Mr. Sisay Hadish Abrha	Eritrean	Assab	270
2. Mr. Tesfit Solomon Mana	Eritrean	Asmara	330
		TOTAL	600

- B. The head office of the company shall be in Asmara, Eritrea. The Company may open branch offices whenever and wherever necessary.
- C. The share capital of the company is Nakfa 600,000.00 (Six Hundred Thousand) divided into 600 (Six Hundred) registered shares; the par value of each share is 1,000.00 (One Thousand) Nakfa; fully subscribed and paid up in skill and in cash by the founding members.
- D. The business objectives of the company shall be:
- 1. Forwarding and Clearing Agency;
 - 2. Logistics and Ship chandelling Service;
 - 3. General trading;
 - 4. Whole and retail services;
 - 5. Any other legally permitted activities related to the business.
- E. **Mr. Sisay Hadish Abrha** has been appointed as General Manager of the Company for two year.
- F. The company is established for unlimited period of time.

SHISHAYNA PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

NOTICE

Shareholders of General Auto Trading PLC in their extraordinary meeting of 5th March, 2025 resolved the withdrawal of Mrs. Alem Weldie Abebe transferring all her 300 shares to Mr. Estifanos Ghebru, and simultaneously Mr Estifanos Ghebru selling his 2 & 1 shares to Mr. Yonas Estifanos and Mrs. Luula Estifanos respectively. The conclusive structure, thus, looks as following:

Current setting up of the company		
Shareholders	Shares	Capital
1. Mr.Estifanos Ghebru Zaid	2,647	2,647,000
2. Mr. Yonas Estifanos Ghebru	2	2,000
3. Mr. Luula Estifanos ghebru	1	1,000
	2,650	2,650,,000

ADS

17TH EUROFILM FESTIVAL IN ASMARA 2025



25TH APRIL 2025

Campeones
(CHAMPIONS)

Spain 2h 4m (2018)

Genre: Sport / Comedy

Starts at 7:00 PM

26TH APRIL 2025

Das Wunder Von Bern
(THE MIRACLE OF BERN)

Germany 1hr 57m (2003)

Genre: Drama / Sport

Starts at 6:30 PM

2ND MAY 2025

Belle et Sébastien - Nouvelle Génération
(BELLE & SEBASTIEN - NEW GENERATION)

France 1hr 36m (2022)

Genre: Action/Adventure/Drama

Starts at 6:30 PM

3RD MAY 2025

Io Sto Bene
(I AM FINE)

Italy 1h 34m (2020)

Genre: Drama / Comedy

Starts at 6:30 PM

12TH MAY 2025

Miss Viborg

Denmark 1h 40m (2022)

Genre: Comedy / Drama

Starts at 6:30 PM

13TH MAY 2025

I Mysi Patří do Nebe
(EVEN MICE BELONG IN HEAVEN)

Czech 1h 20m (2021)

Genre: Animation / Drama

Starts at 6:30 PM

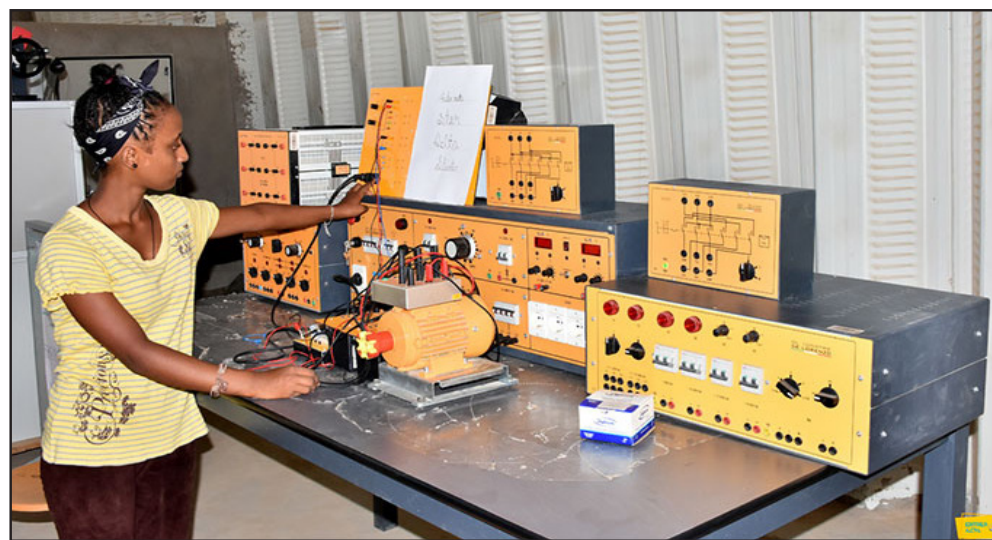
DATE
25TH APRIL - 13TH MAY
FREE
ENTRANCE
VENUE
CINEMA ROMA
SCREENED WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES


Beyond the Glitz: Eritrea's Model of Targeted . . .

Continued from page 3

Development is a complex, slow-moving process. While large-scale projects certainly have their place and can deliver value when well-designed and executed, they are not the only path to progress. Eritrea's experience highlights the power of smaller, targeted initiatives to drive substantial, inclusive, and lasting development. In doing so, the country is quietly making a powerful point: meaningful change isn't always about size – it's about substance.

In a world that often equates development with grandeur, Eritrea offers an alternative narrative that values function over form, inclusion over imposition, and local empowerment over external dictates. As Eritrean officials, including President Isaias Afwerki, have declared on several occasions, "development means promoting the standard of living and improving the quality of life of citizens." The lesson is simple but profound: sustainable progress grows not from spectacle, but from purpose.





“I See with My Heart as the Eyes Are Only Deceiving” - Khumeini Idris

Kidane Shimendi

Would you, please, introduce yourself?

Okay, thank you. My name is Khumeini Idris Ibrahim, and I am from the Afar ethnic group. I am visually impaired and was born and raised in Assab. After overcoming many challenges, I am now in Sawa to complete my 12th grade and sit for the national matriculation exam.

Please, tell us about your disability?

I suddenly lost my sight when I was in grade 7. I remember my parents and community being deeply saddened. I spent my days at home doing nothing, which was the darkest period of my life. My parents did their best to find a cure, but it was unsuccessful.

How did you return to school and face the new challenges?

After a long break, I returned to school and pursued my dream. My biggest challenge was society's lack of awareness regarding people with special needs. Nevertheless, my parents stood by me and encouraged me to pursue my aspirations.

Things were not easy in school, as I was the only visually impaired student, and the school community had no prior experience with such a situation. My peers assisted me with reading and recording lessons in audio format, while teachers frequently checked my progress, offering their knowledge, moral support, and material support. This collective effort significantly boosted my confidence in overcoming my challenges.

What kept you optimistic?

Sawa, the hub of Eritrean youth, annually welcomes young people across the nation as they complete their 12th grade, undertake the national examination, and fulfill their national service. Since 1994, this process has spanned 37 rounds, with the current cohort comprising approximately 20,000 youths, including individuals with special needs such as visual and hearing impairments. Today, Eritrea Profile features Khumeini Idris Ibrahim, a visually impaired student with a powerful aspiration to be a role model.

You know, we are the result of our thoughts. “I see with my heart as the eyes are only deceiving” has been my motto since the sudden twist of fate I faced at a young age. I also convinced myself, “More than the sunlight, my internal light shines brighter, and I’m one of the luckiest people on earth who can sense this feeling.” “Where some see my disability, I see my ability.” I focus on my achievements rather than my failures. I am optimistic and see opportunities in every difficulty, while pessimists see problems in every opportunity. That’s why I didn’t dwell on what I had lost and believed my pain would be a small price to pay for a greater cause that awaits me.

What are your hobbies?

Before the accident, I remember playing football as a striker and dreaming of being a national team player. I also enjoyed ground tennis, volleyball, and chess. However, those hobbies are no longer feasible. I am on a different life journey with hobbies such as reading psychology audiobooks, writing poetry, listening to music, and participating in educational contests.

How do you find life in Sawa?

When I was young, I remember people talking about Sawa with great respect for those who passed through it. When I came to Sawa, everything was astonishing, with endless benefits that cannot be easily listed. Self-discipline, self-

reliance, time management, self-management, work ethic, teamwork, and leadership are among the many benefits I have cultivated.

Here, I have met peers, including others with special needs. We are well-respected, and everyone is enthusiastic to help us realize our dreams. Nothing hinders us from pursuing our education and managing our lives.

In the academy, we have committed and experienced teachers who strive to enhance our academic performance. Like other students, we have separate tutorial sessions that help review prior lessons and prepare us to confidently sit for the national exam.

Besides regular classes, there are also activities in sports, art, and educational contests. I have participated in general knowledge, debating, and presentation competitions. I placed fourth in general knowledge, while I won first place in presentation and debating, which allowed me to identify and improve my abilities.

What is your dream?

I dream of joining the College of Business and Social Sciences and becoming a lawyer. Once I graduate, I have a mission to inspire and be a role model for those with special needs, especially the visually impaired community, to help them succeed and raise community awareness.

Finally, what would you

matter what happens. Since our lives depend on our attitude, we must be careful about what we feed our minds. Thus, as the best place to grow and bridge to a better tomorrow, Sawa should be visited by everyone, especially those with



recommend to others, especially those with special needs?

I would love to recommend that every youth always dream big and never let go of those dreams, no

special needs, to physically and mentally transform their lives.

Thank you for your time, Khumeini, and I wish you great success in your life.

NEWS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH IN MASSAWA

The vocational training center of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers in Massawa has trained 162 youths, including 42 females.

The training covered various fields such as electronics, electricity, wood and metal works, computer networking, cooling and heating systems, as well as computer technology.

Eng. Aklilu Asmerom, Vice Director of the training center, stated that the trainees of the 9th round came from all regions of the country and expressed appreciation to all partners who supported the training process.

Highlighting the importance of vocational training in sustainable development, Mr. Tesfay Seium, Head of Technical and Vocational Training at the Ministry of Education, called on the graduates to apply the knowledge they gained in their workplaces and contribute meaningfully to daily operations.

A representative of the trainees noted that the program fostered unity and knowledge-sharing among participants and praised the trainers' dedication.

Ms. Asmeret Abraha, Governor of the Northern Red Sea Region, emphasized the crucial role of vocational training in advancing economic development. She stated that the current demands require greater effort and commitment and affirmed the regional administration's support in this endeavor.

At the event, certificates of recognition were awarded to all trainees, while outstanding performers received special awards.

Since its inception, the Massawa Vocational Training Center has trained 1,467 workers, including 480 females, as part of its 9th commencement.

